

may be sure they will observe: But if we have the Means in our Power to make them perform their Engagements, why don't we employ them? If we suffer ourselves to be vexed and insulted, duped and bubbled, by those who ought upon all Considerations, to be our Friends, and whom we can so easily bring to Reason when they forget themselves; what Treatment must we expect from Nations, whose Interest and Inclinations prompt them to do us all the ill Turns they can devise? Will they not be apt to say, that our national Dignity is lost, our Honour vanished, and our Spirits broken; consequently that they have no Measures to keep with us? Will they not look upon us as a Nation duly qualified to be trampled upon, whose Weight and Influence abroad are chiefly maintained by S—b—d—s, and can shew abundantly more Paper than Cash at Home?

The Treaty of Subsidy lately concluded by the British Minister, at the Court of Petersburg, is generally esteem'd to be a most refined Stroke of Politics, and the only effectual Method of procuring the Possession of the Province of East Friesland, against all the Efforts of his Prussian Majesty; who, it is apprehended, may back his Pretensions to that Territory, by marching a Body of 40,000 or 50,000 Men against his Majesty's German Dominions; in which Case, these Russian Mercenaries may be ready to make a Diversion, by entering into the Dominions of the King of Prussia, and by that Means accelerate the Union of that considerable Province to the Electorate of Hanover.—The happy Conclusion of this important Affair, cannot fail of giving real Joy to all True Britons; as it is impossible we should now be insensible of what infinite Consequence the Prosperity of Hanover is to the British Empire, and what great Advantage the English Nation at present reaps by it's fortunate Connexion with that puissant and now flourishing Electorate.

The Account in Saturday's Papers, that the Toulon Squadron has been met with between Cape St. Vincent and the Western Islands, bearing away for America, may possibly be premature; but 'tis very probable that the said Squadron is bound to that Part of the World, because it has been victualled for six Months, as we are informed; which is too much for an Expedition to Algiers, and too little for a Voyage to the East Indies. If this Account be confirmed, we shall not wonder at the Governor of Toulon's Charge to the English in that Place while the Squadron was getting ready, viz. either to depart the Town, or forbear to vent their Conjectures concerning its Destination.

Some Councils on Affairs of Importance have been lately held at Kensington and the Cockpit.

His Excellency Baron Hesselnd, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Elector of Bavaria, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary likewise from the Elector Palatine, and on Friday last he had his first Audience of his Majesty at Kensington, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness and Sir Clement Dormer Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies.

We learn from Whitehaven, that one of the Labourers in the Coal-Pits was lately burnt to Death, by the compressed Air taking Fire; and another killed by a Fragment of a Rock in blasting.

Elizabeth Canning continuing very ill in Newgate, her Embarking for America is defer'd.

We hear that the 100 *l.* given by Mrs. Cook, of Stoke Newington, to Elizabeth Canning, is to be put out at Interest, which Canning is to receive, and four Trustees are to look after it; and in Case she behaves well abroad, and returns to England when her Time is up, the whole Money is then to be given her to put her into some Way of Business.

By the Poulney, Capt. Jacobson, arrived in the Downs from Boston in New-England, which Province he left the 28th of May, we are informed, that it was then supposed there would be a French War in America before Letters of a later Date could reach London.

The Establishment which the French have made on the River Ohio, is no new Scheme, merely with a View to improve their Trade, but a Thing long ago concerted, and is look'd upon as Part of a grand Plan for rendering themselves Masters of North-America.

July 11. On Saturday the 29th of June a young Woman, supposed to come from Nottingham, was found in a ditch murder'd, near Great Glen in Leicestershire, her Head being almost cut off, and many Wounds about her. Two Men are apprehended and committed to Leicester Goal, on Suspicion of committing this barbarous Act.

There is an Account from Braintree in Essex, of two very barbarous Murders committed last Week at a Town called Blackwater, near that Place, by a Farmer's Wife, who, on some Discontent with her Husband, declared she would be revenged on

him: And early in the Morning, when he went out about Business, she barbarously cut her little Daughter's Throat with a Case Knife, as the Infant lay in the Cradle; a Girl of about four Years old (her own Child also) she hang'd up to a Hook in the Parlour; and then attempted to cut her Son's Throat, a Lad about ten Years of Age; but he being a stout Boy, by struggling, got away from her, and alarmed the Neighbourhood with the Cry of Murder. The inhuman Wretch was immediately seized, and put into the Custody of a Constable, till the Parish Officers sent to the Coroner; who on Thursday last, on her own Confession, committed her to Chelmsford Goal. We hear the eldest Daughter was cut down before she was quite dead, but expired soon after.

They write from Aberdeen, that on Friday Se'n night they had the most violent Storm of Hail there ever known. Some of the Hail Stones were bigger than a Pistol Bullet, which greatly damaged the Blossoms and small Fruit. By the Rains which succeeded the Storm, the Streets were in some Places impassable; and, which is very remarkable, there was neither Hail nor Rain within Half a Mile of the Town all the Time.

The Two Sisters, Capt. Whitmore, is lost in her Passage from Jamaica for New England.

The Richard and Anne, Morris, from Portmahon for Algiers, is lost on the Coast of Barbary; the Supercargo and one Sailor drowned; the Remainder of the Crew, eight in Number, except the Captain who purchased his Redemption, made Slaves.

July 13. Within these few Days the King has held two Councils on the Affairs of America, at which it has been represented to his Majesty, that the French in those Parts were daily stretching beyond the Limits of their Possessions; that those Enterprizes on their Part were attended with Steps that could not be but look'd upon as Hostilities; that they persisted in their Design to keep Possession of the Posts they had occupied on the River Ohio; that they were not only making Settlements along that River, but also erecting Forts there, and continually reinforcing their Troops on that Side; and that Dispositions of this Nature must infallibly bring on a War between the Colonies of both Nations. Upon this Information it has been resolv'd to reiterate the Complaints already made to the French Court, concerning the Conduct of her Governors and Commandants in Canada; and in the mean while to send Orders to the Commanders of the English Troops in Virginia to repel Force by Force, and not to suffer the French to come beyond the Boundaries of their Territories in their Neighbourhood of the River Ohio. A Frigate is to sail forthwith for New-England, with these Orders and Resolutions of the Council.

The Garland Man of War, and some others, lie at Portsmouth, waiting for a fair Wind to sail for North America.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in India, dated at Calcutta, Jan. 10, 1754.

*Since my last I can give you a Piece of News which is authentic: We have had another smart Engagement in these Parts, and have put the French so entirely to the Rout, that I should think that they will not be able to face us again; our Forces were inferior much to theirs, 9000 Europeans and Indians; and on theirs 21,000: The Want of Provisions, and extreme hard Service in our Army, induced them to attack the French in their Trenches, and have obtained a complete Victory, taken all their Artillery, consisting of 11 Pieces of Cannon, several Mortars, &c. all their Baggage, 4 or 500 European Prisoners, with the Officers of the Day, the General being gone to make a Visit to the neighbouring Nabob. In the Bazar or Market, was a great Plenty of all Manner of Refreshments, which was of the greatest Consequence. The Number of Killed and Wounded on our Side was inconsiderable, as to theirs I can't give any Account, the Letter I received from one of the Officers being wrote in so great a Hurry, that he does not mention any other Particulars, but the French themselves were so secure of Victory, that they had posted a Party of Horse to oppose our Retreat; and a Report was spread, that they were ordered to give no Quarter.*

By the New Elizabeth, Manly, arrived in the Downs from Barbados, there is Advice, that a Squadron of four French Ships of the Line of Battle, with some smaller Vessels, and about 2000 Land Forces on board, bound to the East Indies, sailed from St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands the 6th of April last. Upon which it is to be observed, that our Squadron, viz. The Kent of 70 Guns, Admiral Watson, Capt. Speake, the Salisbury of 50, Capt. Knowles, the Bridgewater of 20, Captain Martin, and the King's Fisher, Capt.

Mitchell, sailed from Madeira the 18th of April: So that this French Squadron has got the Start of ours by twelve Days, besides the Odds in the Latitude; Madeira lying between 32 and 33 Degrees North; and the Cape Verde Islands from 15 to 18 Degrees, which makes at least 1000 Miles Difference. The Cumberland, Captain Pocock, of 66 Guns, and the Tyger, Capt. Leatham, of 60, sailed from Plymouth the 18th of May to join Admiral Watson.

July 16. The Most Christian French King, at the Request of the Genoese, has made the supplying the Corsicans with warlike Stores or Provisions, a capital Crime punishable with Death.

The Dutch Vessels employed in the Greenland Fishery this Season, which amounted to Ninety two, have taken 570 Whales.

July 18. His Majesty's Ships the Mermaid and Otter Men of War sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday last, being appointed Station'd Ships in America.

The Royal Arne, new building at Woolwich, is to carry 112 Brass Guns; and the Main mast which is designed for her is sixty six Feet long.

July 20. Our last Accounts from America, June 13, mention, that our Affairs are not represented to be in so preplex a Situation as has been reported; for since the March of Troops for Ohio, and the great Preparations making, the People are spirituous, and the French have not attempted further Incroachments, being deficient of the Indians, who, if apprehended, have excited this Contention, more by the Way of Avarice, than with a firm Resolution readily to adhere to the Articles of any Treaty upon the Carpet.

July 23. By the Dolphin, there is Advice of the Death of Mr. Crowle, late Consul at Lisbon, who was ordered home.

Within a few Days a 60 Gun Ship has been put on the Stocks at Woolwich; and, we hear, that two others have been put on the Stocks at Chatham.

Yesterday an Account came, that the Mary, from London to Africa, had been taken by a French Ship, and carried into Senegal. Also that a Vessel belonging to New York, had been chased by a large French Ship.

July 25. It is confidently reported, that Orders were last Week sent to the Colonies, to raise Forces at their Discretion, to act against the French.

We have Advice from Madeira, that the Tyger and Cumberland Men of War, bound for the East-Indies, sailed from thence the 3d of June.

August 1. Yesterday an Express came to the Admiralty-Office, with Advice that the Centaur Man of War is arrived in the Downs from Virginia.

August 3. The Garland Man of War, Capt. Arbutnot, is sailed from Plymouth for Virginia, where she is stationed.

The Article of Dispute between our East-India Company and that of France, relating to their respective Possessions upon the Coast of Coromandel, has been settled in some late Conferences with M. Duvelaer; in Consequence of which the French are to yield to the English certain Territories, which the King of Golconda had given up to the former; and the English in Return are to give the French certain Districts contiguous to Pondicherry; a Line is to be drawn to separate their respective Territories, and the Conditions settled, with respect to the Neutrality to be observed whenever a War breaks out among the Indian Princes. This is the Account which the foreign Gazettes give of this Negotiation.

According to Letters from Genoa, the Algerines no longer pay any Respect to the French Flag, but take all the Vessels that bear it which are in their Power to master.

August 6. Letters from Madrid bring Advice, that two French Men of War, the Lyon, and the Sage, of 60 Guns each, and two Frigates, the Rose, and the Gracious, of 30 Guns, arrived in the Beginning of last Month at Cadiz from Toulon; but they could not yet tell how long this Squadron might stay there.

August 7. The Two Brothers, Arnot, from Holland for Portsmouth and Philadelphia, was lost on the Overfalls coming out; the Second Mate and 300 Palatine Passengers were drowned, but the Captain and rest of the Crew were taken up by Capt. Harrison, bound for the Coast of Guinea, who took them on board, and landed them at Helvoetsloey, and then proceeded on his Voyage. A Dutchman was in Sight, and tho' sensible of their Distress, kept his Course.

Bristol, July 6. Wednesday about Noon Mr. Julian Beckford's Steward brought the melancholy News of the Parish of Hindon, in Wilts, about 14 Miles from Salisbury, being in Flames.—It began about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon on Tuesday, at Mr. John Tyler's, Carter, and was occasioned

by the Sparks from the Thatch, which blew high, and the House hold of Mr. Day thence the Wind fell to the opposite Side. Eighty Houses: was renewed to the Sixty. One Person were thirteen Persons. The Inhabitant's Premises.

Another Account Buckets belonging were cut away and comprehend the Town and Persons.

September 9. Officers arrived in Town a Sloop: The same were landed at Durdley here very much Miles by Land.

Saturday last a Westward, that on Day) a Man was was riding to Mead. Indians got into a scalped a Woman that several Companies redicut and the were marched to habitants from further.

September 9. day last, the Provost his Excellency and attended him, on Castle William, from upon the Sloop's was saluted by the likewise was on his he was pleased to

11 o'Clock, when he board the Castle. Gentlemen in the proceeded towards the off, by the the Barge drew was saluted by the other Vessels in by the Batteries. When his Excellency he was congratulated. Gentlemen of his Number of others for his landing. on, his Excellency by the Company Pollard, several F Wharf, being directed by. The Troop of the Town of the Town, and drawn his Excellency was along, and on ber, he was congratulated. Gentlemen, who The Long Wharf, the Streets, by which his with Spectators, safe Arrival.

ver, the Troop of tia having fired Huzzas, were d About a Week this Port, who returned hither ving met with he lost every T great Damage This is the second Misfortune, and Friday last Ca to this Town, a Weeks ago, returned Condition. met with a mo be lost every T Rigging; Sails, Difficulty that back.

September 10. in 9 Weeks from daira, His Majesty's noble Wagon stationed at Basingstoke.

ROBERT